4/13/87 S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

February 1987 Published March 1987

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT TIED TO LIFESTYLES

Because work plays such a major role in our everyday lives, changes in our lifestyles greatly affect the labor force and vice versa. This causal relationship is especially recognizable within the female work force of South Dakota.

Women participating in the labor force have always been and continue to be outnumbered by their male counterparts. However, from 1980 to 1985, the percentage of the female population who were in the labor force increased from 55.3 percent to 58.7 percent, while the percentage of the male population who were in the labor force decreased by 2.8 percent to 77.9 percent. During this same time period, the portion of the labor force comprised by women also increased, from 42.4 percent to 45 percent.

These increases can be tied to lifestyle changes of South Dakota women and their families. Changing values of women who have chosen to postpone marriage, continue education and seek employment for self-fulfillment purposes have certainly had their effect. Of even greater impact are those changes in lifestyles brought about by the increasing number of dual-income and single-parent families.

The percentage of all married women who work increased from just 28.0 percent in 1960 to 51.0 percent in 1980. While part of this increase was among women who chose to enter the work force, many of them went to work to contribute to the family income.

For instance, a 1986 survey of South Dakota farmers and ranchers, conducted by the South Dakota Departments of Agriculture and Labor, showed that 37.5 percent of the women on farms and ranches in the state have full or part-time employment off the farm or ranch. There were indications that financial strains on farms/ranches were a major reason for women seeking off-farm employment.

Many women have entered the work force as they became sole providers for their households. In 1970, 18.7 percent of all households in South Dakota had female heads. By 1980, this had increased to 23.7 percent.

The reasons for which females are not in the labor force also provide an understanding of how changes in lifestyles have affected female employment. In 1980, approximately 88,800 females gave 'keeping house' as a reason for not being in the labor force. By 1985, this number fell to 79,000, which indicates that homemaking responsibilities are keeping fewer women from entering the labor force than they once did. Many women, whether by choice or for financial reasons, have given up full-time homemaking to seek employment.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In February.....3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

School attendance is another factor which affects female participation in the labor force. This can be seen not as a barrier from participation in the work world, but simply a delay from entering. Many women choose to continue their education before entering the labor force to improve their employment opportunities. Approximately 11,200 females in 1980 gave 'attending school' as a reason for not being in the labor force. While this number declined slightly to 10,000 in 1985, the population of South Dakota's females who are prime school age (16-24) also noted declines during this same time period, of nearly 15 percent.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN SERVICES AND TRADE

A look at the industries in which women are employed also lends insight on their involvement in the labor force. Of the 125,200 employed females age 16 years and older in 1986, the greatest proportion, 34.0 percent, were employed in the services industry. The concentration of female employment within this industry demonstrates the fact that many women seek jobs which have non-traditional hours for childcare reasons. For example, teachers work only while their children are in school. Jobs within the nursing field, such as nurses aides, also offer flexible hours for many women.

Meanwhile, 24.7 percent of all employed women held jobs in the wholesale and retail trade industry. This industry is characterized by part-time employment. Jobs as sales clerks in stores with extended hours and waitresses in restaurants provide many women with the special work schedules required.

Less than one percent of all employed females in 1986 worked in the mining and construction industries, which are traditionally male-dominated industries. The majority of women continue to work within industries where female employment has always been more common, such as trade, services and finance, insurance and real estate.

In fact, services employment is predominately female, with 71 percent of all employees in 1986 being female. Similarily, females made up 62 percent of those employed in the finance, insurance and real estate industry.

As shown above, women's participation in the labor force is closely tied to the lifestyles they and their families lead. Whether they work by choice or for economic reasons, women, more often than men, have to adjust homemaking efforts around employment responsibilities. Consequently, women's entry to the labor force has increased the demand for many time-saving products and services, including microwaves, frozen and delicatessen foods and patronization of restaurants.

Demand created by women's increased entry to the work force has been even more visible among child care businesses, which noted a 47 percent increase in the number of firms from 1980 to 1985. Employment within these businesses grew even faster during this same period, at 72 percent. These are just a few examples of how women's entry to the labor force, often tempered by their family responsibilities, has a unique impact on the economy of South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN FEBRUARY

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment rose to 246,700 in February, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 400 was noted over January levels, while the over-the-year increase was 4,000.

From February, 1986 levels, the largest increases were noted in the manufacturing, trade and services industries. Employment within the manufacturing industry rose 1,500 over the year. Much of this growth was found in the fabricated metals and machinery sector, again indicating employment expansions in response to increased spending for business products. Purchases made by farmers replacing older equipment as their financial circumstances permitted also helped contribute to the increased employment within this sector.

Construction employment was up 800 over the year. This increase can be attributed to more construction projects and an extended building season made possible by mild temperatures.

The wholesale and retail trade industry noted an increase of 1,300 jobs over the year. Much of this growth was found within the retail trade division, among such businesses as restaurants, lounges, new and expanded grocery stores, apparel/accessory and furniture stores.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over-the-year increases of 600 were noted within the services industry. Much of this increase was within the steadily growing medical and health division. Increases within hotels and such personal service-providing businesses as dry cleaners and upholstery cleaners and beauty and barber shops also helped contribute to this growth.

Over the month, employment increases were noted in the services industry and in government. The increase of 500 within the services industry was found among the personal and business services sector and the educational services division. The growth within the educational services division was attributed to the resumed employment within private schools of workers who were on vacation during the holidays.

The over-the-month increase of 600 in government employment was distributed throughout the state and local education divisions. This too demonstrates a return to normal employment levels after decreases in January due to holiday vacations.

Employment remained stable over the month in the following industries: mining, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Meanwhile, the wholesale and retail trade industry noted a 300 employment decrease from January levels. This is a typical seasonal decline. Employment increases within food stores and eating and drinking establishments were offset by declines within general merchandise businesses.

The South Dakota unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in February, a drop from the 5.5 percent rate noted in January. Approximately 318,000 South Dakotans were employed in February, while 15,600 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1987 (1)				February 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	117,967,000	109,464,000	8,503,000	7.2(3)	115,725,000	106,685,000	9,041,000	7.8(3)
South Dakota	333,700	318,000	15,600	4.7	324,100	303,900	20,200	6.2
Sioux Falls MSA	68,513	65,836	2,677	3.9	67,396	63,620	3,776	5.6
Rapid City MSA	37,528	35,780	1,748	4.7	35,785	33,515	2,270	6.3
Aurora	1,256	1,221	35	2.8	1,307	1,258	49	3.7
Beadle	9,286	8,782	504	5.4	8,902	8,450	452	5.1
Bennett	1,303	1,273	30	2.3	1,389	1,307	82	5.9
Bon Homme	3,201	3,105	96	3.0	3,159	3,054	105	3.3
Brookings	13,327	12,589	738	5.5	12,988	12,071	917	7.1
Brown	20,573	19,611	962	4.7	19,260	18,062	1,198	6.2
Brule	2,374	2,276	98	4.1	2,481	2,325	156	6.3
Buffalo	440	389	51	11.6	400	344	56	14.0
Butte	3,492	3,256	236	6.8	3,303	3,104	199	6.0
Campbell	1,007	936	71	7.1	1,000	920	80	8.0
Charles Mix	3,530	3,353	177	5.0	3,690	3,462	228	6.2
Clark	1,803	1,695	108	6.0	1,765	1,672	93	5.3
Clay	6,192	5,935	257	4.2	6,216	5,850	366	5.9
Codington	11,547	10,844	703	6.1	11,089	10,295	794	7.2
Corson	1,374	1,278	96	7.0	1,409	1,329	80	5.7
Custer	3,290	3,081	209	6.4	3,194	3,015	179	5.6
Davison	8,695	8,347	348	4.0	8,314	7,962	352	4.2
Day	3,079	2,921	158	5.1	3,225	2,912	313	9.7
Deuel	2,156	1,973	183	8.5	2,061	1,790	271	13.1
Dewey	1,919	1,777	142	7.4	1,865	1,744	121	6.5
Douglas	1,577	1,547	30	1.9	1,512	1,440	72	4.8
Edmunds	2,135	2,018	117	5.5	2,042	1,960	82	4.0
Fall River	3,448	3,279	169	4.9	3,438	3,239	199	5.8
Faulk	1,094	1,064	30	2.7	1,138	1,089	49	4.3
Grant	4,104	3,868	236	5.8	4,024	3,757	267	6.6
Gregory	2,244	2,166	78	3.5	2,233	2,124	109	4.9
Haakon	1,144	1,100	44	3.8	1,116	1,048	68	6.1
Hamlin	2,149	2,028	121	5.6	2,146	1,979	167	7.8
Hand	1,892	1,826	66	3.5	1,846	1,772	74	4.0
Hanson	1,296	1,237	59	4.6	1,295	1,233	62	4.8
Harding	753	721	32	4.2	746	711	35	4.7
Hughes	8,358	8,110	248	3.0	8,265	7,891	374	4.5
Hutchinson	3,856	3,746	110	2.9	3,764	3,597	167	4.4
Hyde	807	759	48	5.9	821	788	33	4.0
Jackson	1,339	1,280	59	4.4	1,386	1,296	90	6.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1987 (1)				February 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,176	1,148	28	2.4	1,150	1,111	39	3.4
Jones	565	538	27	4.8	604	544	60	9.9
Kingsbury	2,716	2,610	106	3.9	2,752	2,551	201	7.3
Lake	4,922	4,665	257	5.2	4,646	4,307	339	7.3
Lawrence	9,824	9,311	513	5.2	9,445	8,921	524	5.5
Lincoln	6,799	6,487	312	4.6	6,534	6,082	452	6.9
Lyman	1,436	1,369	67	4.7	1,404	1,318	86	6.1
McCook	2,654	2,567	87	3.3	2,619	2,450	169	6.5
McPherson	1,455	1,409	46	3.2	1,490	1,406	84	5.6
Marshall	2,001	1,898	103	5.1	2,036	1,865	171	8.4
Meade	8,753	8,292	461	5.3	8,528	8,057	471	5.5
Mellette	790	749	41	5.2	801	723	78	9.7
Miner	1,239	1,182	57	4.6	1,281	1,145	136	10.6
Minnehaha	68,513	65,836	2,677	3.9	67,396	63,620	3,776	5.6
Moody	2,993	2,805	188	6.3	3,023	2,820	203	6.7
Pennington	37,528	35,780	1,748	4.7	35,785	33,515	2,270	6.3
Perkins	2,216	2,157	59	2.7	2,301	2,213	88	3.8
Potter	1,414	1,363	51	3.6	1,402	1,338	64	4.6
Roberts	4,159	3,889	270	6.5	4,222	3,817	405	9.6
Sanborn	1,103	1,052	51	4.6	1,073	1,003	70	6.5
Shannon	2,444	2,222	222	9.1	2,641	2,394	247	9.4
Spink	3,536	3,424	112	3.2	3,498	3,366	132	3.8
Stanley	1,234	1,183	51	4.1	1,277	1,197	80	6.3
Sully	782	766	16	2.0	771	753	18	2.3
Todd	2,691	2,522	169	6.3	2,607	2,379	228	8.7
Tripp	2,956	2,842	114	3.9	3,041	2,909	132	4.3
Turner	3,784	3,580	204	5.4	3,728	3,485	243	6.5
Union	4,661	4,223	438	9.4	4,552	4,137	415	9.1
Walworth	2,758	2,613	145	5.3	2,822	2,621	201	7.1
Yankton	9,760	9,418	342	3.5	9,640	9,140	500	5.2
Ziebach	765	733	32	4.2	796	753	43	5.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

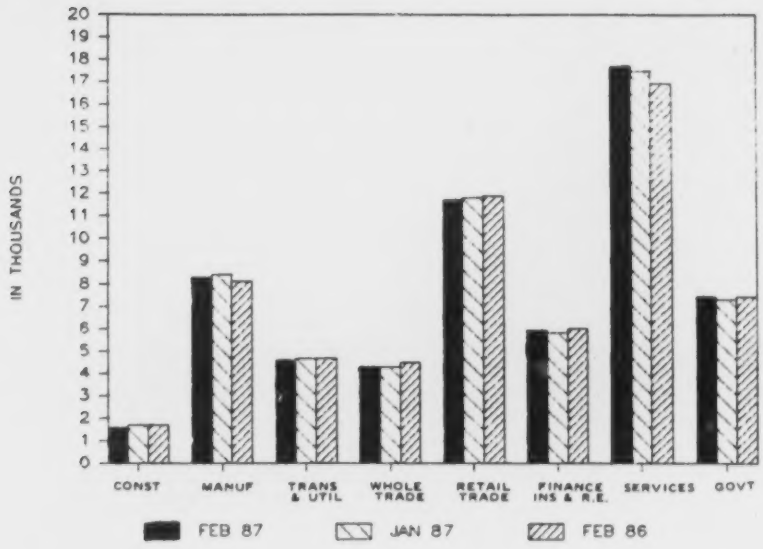
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)

	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	246.7	246.3	242.7	.2	1.6
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.2	7.4	6.4	-2.7	12.5
MANUFACTURING	28.5	28.5	27.0	.0	5.6
Durable Goods	15.2	15.3	14.2	-.7	7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.5	9.6	8.5	-1.0	11.8
Nondurable Goods	13.3	13.2	12.9	.8	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.8	7.7	.0	1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.9	2.9	2.7	.0	7.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.5	12.6	.0	-.8
Transportation	7.4	7.5	7.5	-1.3	-1.3
Communication	2.8	2.8	2.9	.0	-3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.6	63.9	62.3	-.5	2.1
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.9	15.8	-1.3	-.6
Durable Goods	6.9	7.0	7.1	-1.4	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.8	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	47.9	47.9	46.5	.0	3.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.2	8.5	7.9	-3.5	3.8
Food Stores	7.4	7.3	7.2	1.4	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.2	14.2	14.0	.0	1.4
Finance	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.1	2.3
Banking	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0	-3.0
SERVICES	59.5	59.0	58.9	.8	1.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15.3	15.1	15.1	1.3	1.3
Personal and Business	7.8	7.5	7.6	4.0	2.6
Medical and Health Services	23.2	23.3	22.7	-.4	2.2
Educational Services	4.9	4.5	4.9	8.9	.0
Social Services	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.4	.0
Membership Organizations	8.7	8.7	8.7	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	58.9	58.3	59.1	1.0	-.3
Federal	10.9	10.9	10.5	.0	3.8
State	16.0	15.7	16.5	1.9	-3.0
State Education	7.6	7.3	8.1	4.1	-6.2
Local	32.0	31.7	32.1	.9	-.3
Local Education	19.1	18.9	19.2	1.1	-.5

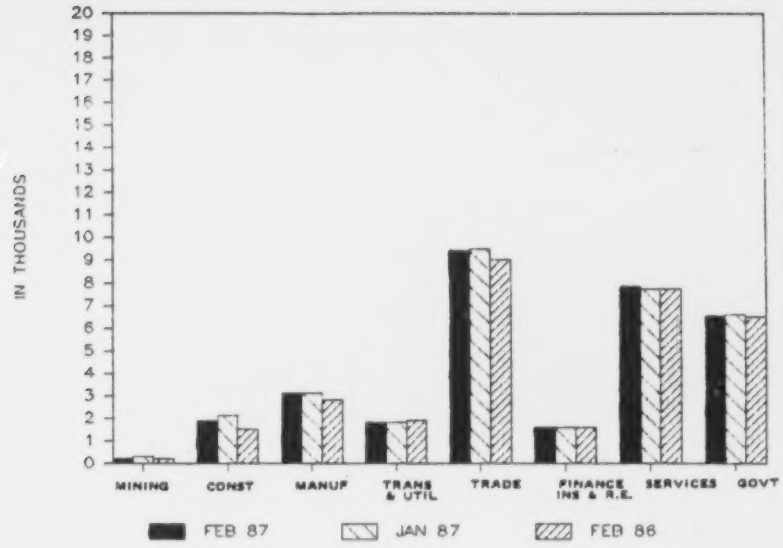
SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)



	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	61.6	61.7	61.3	.0	.5
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-5.9
MANUFACTURING	8.3	8.4	8.1	-1.2	2.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.6	4.7	4.7	-2.1	-2.1
TRADE	16.0	16.2	16.2	-1.2	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.5	.0	-4.4
Retail Trade	11.7	11.8	11.9	-.8	-1.7
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7	-1.7
SERVICES	17.7	17.5	16.9	1.1	4.7
GOVERNMENT	7.4	7.3	7.4	1.4	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)



	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	32.5	32.7	31.3	-.6	3.8
MINING	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	2.1	1.5	-9.5	26.7
MANUFACTURING	3.1	3.1	2.8	.0	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.9	.0	-5.3
TRADE	9.4	9.5	9.0	-1.1	4.4
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	1.8	.0	16.7
Retail Trade	7.3	7.4	7.2	-1.4	1.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
SERVICES	7.8	7.7	7.7	1.3	1.3
GOVERNMENT	6.5	6.6	6.5	-1.5	.0

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	21,515	21,541	20,183	41.9	42.1	40.0
Durable Goods.....	11,804	11,936	10,919	41.8	41.7	40.9
Nondurable Goods..	9,711	9,605	9,264	42.0	42.6	38.9
Sioux Falls MSA.....	2,334	2,314	1,885	38.0	37.2	38.6
Rapid City MSA.....	6,289	6,361	5,985	43.4	45.7	40.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	$336.88	$338.91	$303.20	$8.04	$8.05	$7.58
Durable Goods.....	329.38	324.84	301.02	7.88	7.79	7.36
Nondurable Goods..	346.08	356.14	305.75	8.24	8.36	7.86
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$350.24	$379.31	$321.10	$8.07	$8.30	$7.87
Rapid City MSA.....	278.16	267.47	255.92	7.32	7.19	6.63

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	334.4	333.1	327.5	.4	2.1
Food & Beverages....	321.6	320.5	307.7	.3	4.5
Housing.....	365.1	363.9	356.5	.3	2.4
Apparel.....	208.4	207.1	204.1	.6	2.1
Transportation.....	310.0	308.5	319.2	.5	-2.9
Medical Care.....	452.4	449.6	422.3	.6	7.1
Entertainment.....	278.7	278.3	272.0	.1	2.5

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

	NUMBER		
	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
Sex, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Male	3,329	3,193	3,796
Female	1,061	1,211	1,375
Race, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
White	4,083	4,083	4,831
Nonwhite	307	321	340
Age, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Under 45	3,381	3,420	4,086
Over 45	1,009	984	1,085
[2] Industry, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Mining	183	162	162
Construction	1,308	1,272	1,600
Manufacturing	857	903	1,313
Transportation & Public Utilities	232	189	166
Trade	820	854	962
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	118	107	99
Services	627	672	611
Government	245	245	258
[2] Occupation, Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
Professional & Managerial	418	417	341
Clerical and Sales	533	572	595
Services	466	506	516
Processing	161	201	140
Machine Trade	193	182	224
Benchwork	249	246	722
Structural Work	1,669	1,612	1,917
Other	701	668	716
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,390	4,404	5,171
1-2 Weeks	524	968	598
3-4 Weeks	559	512	684
5-14 Weeks	2,247	2,066	2,770
15 Weeks & Over	1,060	858	1,119

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,042	3,522	2,303	-42.0	-11.3
B. Weeks Compensated.....	17,604	17,999	21,498	-2.2	-18.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$1,544,972	$1,497,095	$1,964,374	3.2	-21.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$37,304,900	$37,701,600	$30,772,800	-1.1	21.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	2,301	2,279	3,028	1.0	-24.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	3,425	2,880	4,105	18.9	-16.6

	February 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$60,275

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	February 1987 People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	26	$6,032
J. Partial Employment.....	50	$3,950

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Congress Information Center
SRI 4520 East
West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

DID YOU KNOW???

1986 Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment of South Dakota Women

	Female Employment	Total Employment	% of Women By Industry	Women as Percent of Total
Mining	200	2,600	0.2	7.7
Construction	900	9,700	0.7	9.3
Manufacturing	9,800	28,300	7.8	34.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,000	12,600	2.4	23.8
Trade	30,900	65,600	24.7	47.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,800	14,200	7.0	62.0
Services	42,500	60,000	34.0	70.8
Government	29,100	58,700	23.2	49.6
Total	125,200	251,700	100.0	49.7

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA